

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No 4805

號十初月六年一十三緒光

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12 1905.

三拜禮

號二十月七年亥癸

330 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....
Sterling Reserve.....\$1,000,000
Silver Reserve.....\$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
H. A. W. SLADE, Esq., Chairman.
A. HAUPT, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. C. W. DICKSON, Esq., H. Schaubert, Esq.,
E. Goetz, Esq., Hon. R. Shewan,
G. H. Medhurst, Esq., N. A. Siebs, Esq.,
A. J. Raymond, Esq.,
F. Salinger, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1905.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1905.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS:
AUTHORIZED.....GOLD \$10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP.....GOLD \$3,750,000
RESERVE FUND.....GOLD \$3,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account and accepts Fixed Deposits at Rates which may be ascertained on application.

CHARLES R. SCOTT,
Manager.

20, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1905.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP....." 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED....." 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND....." 9,720,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. NEW YORK.
NAGASAKI. HONOLULU.
LYONS. SHANGHAI.
SAN FRANCISCO. NEWCHANG.
BOMBAY. MUKDEN.
TIENSIN. PORT ARTHUR.
PEKING. CHEFOU.
KOBE. DALNY.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 6 months at 4 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 3 months at 3 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1 month at 2 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1 week at 1 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1 day at 1/2 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1 hour at 1/4 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1 minute at 1/8 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1 second at 1/16 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/32000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000th of a second at 1/64000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000th of a second at 1/128000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000th of a second at 1/256000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000th of a second at 1/512000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000th of a second at 1/1024000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000th of a second at 1/2048000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000000th of a second at 1/4096000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000000th of a second at 1/8192000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000000th of a second at 1/16384000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000000000th of a second at 1/32768000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000000000th of a second at 1/65536000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000000000th of a second at 1/131072000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000000000000th of a second at 1/262144000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000000000000th of a second at 1/524288000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000000000000th of a second at 1/1048576000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000000000000000th of a second at 1/2097152000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000000000000000th of a second at 1/4194304000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/8388608000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/16777216000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/33554432000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/67108864000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/134217728000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/268435456000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/536870912000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/1073741824000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/2147483648000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/4294967296000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/8589934592000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/17179869184000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/34359738368000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/68719476736000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/137438953472000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/274877906944000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000000000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/549755813888000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000000000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/1099511627776000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000000000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/2199023255552000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/4398046511104000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/8796093022208000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/17592186044416000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/35184372088832000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/70368744177664000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/140737488355328000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/281474976710656000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/562949953421312000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/1125899906842624000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/2251799813685248000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/4503599627370496000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/9007199254740992000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/18014398509481984000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/36028797018963968000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/72057594037927936000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/144115188075855872000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/288230376151711744000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/576460752303423488000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/1152921504606846976000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/2305843009213693952000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/4611686018427387904000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/9223372036854775808000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/18446744073709551616000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/36893488147419103232000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/73786976294838206464000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/147573952589676412928000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/295147905179352825856000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/590295810358705651712000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/1180591620717411303424000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/2361183241434822606848000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/4722366482869645213696000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/9444732965739290427392000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/18889465931478580854784000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/37778931862957161709568000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/75557863725914323419136000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/151115727451828646838272000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/302231454903657293676544000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/604462909807314587353088000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/1208925819614629174706176000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/2417851639229258349412352000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/4835703278458516698824704000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/9671406556917033397649408000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/19342813113834066795298816000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/38685626227668133590597632000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/77371252455336267181195264000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/154742504910672534362390528000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/309485009821345068724781056000 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000

Intimations.

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.—ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,—
Des Vaux Road.FURNISHING
DEPARTMENT,
(FIRST FLOOR BY LIFT.)NEW
TWIN
BEDSTEADS,
from \$65 to \$385 a pair.Stocked in
BLACK AND BRASS,
ENAMELLED
GREEN AND BRASS,
ENAMELLED
BLUE AND BRASS,
and
ALL BRASS.BEST
SPRING
MATTRESSES
FOR THE ABOVE

at

reasonable prices.

SOLE AGENTS
for
ADDISON'S
PATENT
PORTABLE
SANITARY
COMMUNE,
\$14.50 to \$21.50 each.

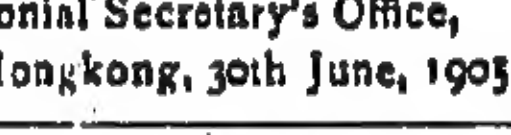
INSPECTION INVITED.

WM. POWELL,
LTD.,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1905.

Intimations.

WANTED.

FOR the HONGKONG SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
a GOOD SECOND HAND BILLIARD
TABLE. Any Gentleman having one to dis-
pose of is requested to communicate with the
Undersigned.J. H. FRANCE,
5, Lyceum Villas, Kowloon,
Hongkong, 10th July, 1905. [728]GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION,
No. 41.TENDERS will be received at this Office
until Noon on MONDAY, the 14th day
of August, 1905, for the PURCHASE of the
following PLANT AND MATERIALS,
formerly in use on the Praya Reclamation
Works (Ordinance No. 6 of 1889):—Lot 1.—STEAM TOW BOAT built by the
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. in 1890.
Length between perpendiculars, 90 feet.
Breadth, extreme, 17 feet.
Depth moulded, 8 feet.
Compound surface condensing engines, about
24 H. P.Lot 2.—FLOATING STEAM DERRICK CRANE
supplied by the Hongkong and Whampoa
Dock Co. in 1890. Working load 8 tons at a
radius of 50 feet. The Crane, built entirely of
iron, and mounted on an Iron Pontoon 60' x
40' x 6' 6", with semicircular ends. Draft 5' 6".
Lot 3.—LIGHTERS (2) for deck cargo (con-
crete blocks) built by the Hongkong and
Whampoa Dock Co. in 1890. Constructed of
Manila hardwood and Oregon pine, and
sheathed with zinc. Dimensions 7' x 23' x
5' 6". Carry 80 tons on a draft of 3 feet.Lot 4.—LOCOMOTIVE STEAM DERRICK
CRANE by Ransomes & Rapier. Working load
8 tons at a radius of 25 feet.
Also 516 lineal yards of 70 lb. flat-bottomed
steel rails, with points and crossings, fish
plates, bolts, spikes, and sundry platelayers'
tools.Lot 5.—DIVING GEAR by Siebe, Gorman
& Co.—2 No. Double Air Pumps.
1 " Single Do.
4 " Helmets.
133 lin. feet of second hand Air Pipe.
150 " " new Do.
And a quantity of new underclothing, &c.Lot 6.—CONCRETE BLOCKS. 150 No.,
varying from 96 to 144 cubic feet, more or less
damaged. Total bulk about 15,300 cubic feet.
For full particulars apply to the Public
Works Department.The Government does not bind itself to
accept the highest or any tender.By Command,
Colonial Secretary.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [727]

NAVY CONTRACT.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of
MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS,
(FIREWOOD, LIME WHITE BEST, CHARCOAL,
&c.), from the 1st August, 1905, to H.M.
DOCKYARD, Hongkong.Forms of Tender can be obtained on applica-
tion in the Naval Store Office, H.M. Dock-
yard, and should be returned not later than the
18th July, 1905.A Deposit of One Hundred Dollars (\$100)
will be required when applying for Tender
forms to be returned if the Tender is declined.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1905. [729]

THE CLUB LUSITANO, LD.



NOTICE.

THE Certificate No. 147 for 20 Shares in
the above Company numbered 54 to 56,
59 and 61, 63 and 64, 87 and 88, 140, and 178
to 187 inclusive, standing in the Register of
Shareholders in the name of ANTONIO
SIMPLICIO GOMES, Junior, having been lost,
Notice is hereby given that a Duplicate
Certificate for the said Twenty Shares will
be issued at the expiration of one calendar
month from the date of this notice, and that
the Original Certificate will, unless produced
within that period, be hereafter held by this
Company as null and void.By Order,
H. M. BASTO,
Acting Hon. Secretary,
Club Lusitano, Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1905. [681]

REWARD OF \$5,000.

OFFERED by the Undersigned for the
ARREST and CONVICTION of any
Person or Persons who are in the habit of
SMUGGLING large quantities of OPIUM
into this Colony.CHIN JOO HENG CO.,
Opium Farmers,
Hongkong, 10th June, 1905. [669]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the
Cognate Hospital, London, Berlin, Vienna,
and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a
remedy of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto
employed.THERAPION No. 1 is a re-
sult of the latest scientific research, and is a
specific for the treatment of all diseases of the
urinary organs, especially suppurative infections, the
source of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.THERAPION No. 2 is a pur-
gative of the highest quality, and is a
specific for the treatment of all diseases of the
urinary organs, especially suppurative infections, the
source of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.THERAPION No. 3 is a re-
sult of the latest scientific research, and is a
specific for the treatment of all diseases of the
urinary organs, especially suppurative infections, the
source of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.THERAPION No. 4 is a re-
sult of the latest scientific research, and is a
specific for the treatment of all diseases of the
urinary organs, especially suppurative infections, the
source of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.THERAPION No. 5 is a re-
sult of the latest scientific research, and is a
specific for the treatment of all diseases of the
urinary organs, especially suppurative infections, the
source of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.THERAPION No. 6 is a re-
sult of the latest scientific research, and is a
specific for the treatment of all diseases of the
urinary organs, especially suppurative infections, the
source of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.THERAPION No. 7 is a re-
sult of the latest scientific research, and is a
specific for the treatment of all diseases of the
urinary organs, especially suppurative infections, the
source of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.THERAPION No. 8 is a re-
sult of the latest scientific research, and is a
specific for the treatment of all diseases of the
urinary organs, especially suppurative infections, the
source of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.THERAPION No. 9 is a re-
sult of the latest scientific research, and is a
specific for the treatment of all diseases of the
urinary organs, especially suppurative infections, the
source of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.THERAPION No. 10 is a re-
sult of the latest scientific research, and is a
specific for the treatment of all diseases of the
urinary organs, especially suppurative infections, the
source of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.THERAPION No. 11 is a re-
sult of the latest scientific research, and is a
specific for the treatment of all diseases of the
urinary organs, especially suppurative infections, the
source of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.THERAPION No. 12 is a re-
sult of the latest scientific research, and is a
specific for the treatment of all diseases of the
urinary organs, especially suppurative infections, the
source of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.THERAPION No. 13 is a re-
sult of the latest scientific research, and is a
specific for the treatment of all diseases of the
urinary organs, especially suppurative infections, the
source of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.DEATH OF A SINGAPORE
MERCHANT.News has been received in the Colony of the
death, which occurred in England, of Mr. Charles
Stringer, one of the partners in the well known
firm of Paterson, Simons & Co. of Singapore.
Mr. Stringer had spent a life time in the East
and was highly respected in Singapore. He
represented the mercantile community in the
Legislative Council for a considerable period,
when Mr. John Anderson, then chairman of the
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, made his on-
slaught on the method adopted in the manage-
ment of that Company, and characterised his
colleagues on the board as many millionaires
pulled by strings, which were held by the
London Committee. Mr. Stringer had the duty
of replying on behalf of the Board and in de-
fence of the London Committee. Mr. Anderson's
indictment, however, led indirectly to the
expropriation of the docks by the Government.
It was only last year that Mr. Stringer went
home with every expectation of spending a
long autumn of life amid familiar scenes of his
youth. His death will be greatly regretted by
those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN
AGENCY, LTD.Messrs. Bradley & Co. send as the tenth
annual report of the above Agency which reads
as follows:—The directors herewith present to the share-
holders the report and accounts, duly audited,
to the 31st December, 1904. They are pleased
to report that the business has been of a more
favourable character during the period, and
that the profit, inclusive of the amount brought
forward from previous year, shows a credit bal-
ance of £1,085 9s. 1d.This amount the directors recommend should
be allocated as follows: To set aside £250 as
a reserve for bad and doubtful debts and de-
preciation on launch, to write £300 off "purchase
of trading rights," to pay a dividend of 10 per
cent. for the year, free of income tax, absorbing
£264 17s. 6d., and to carry forward £770 11s.
7d. to the next account; the sum carried for-
ward includes provision for payment of the sum
of £500 off the debenture, in terms of the
bond.Mr. H. R. Preston retires by rotation, and,
being eligible, offers himself for re-election.
Mr. John Cooper, the company's auditor,
also retires, and offers himself for reappoint-
ment.By order of the Board,
G. I. ENNOX,
Secretary.

9th June, 1905.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
for the year ending 31st December, 1904.

To Trade expenses	£ 51 5 10
London office expenses	190 7 8
Directors' fees	250 0 0
Auditor's fee	10 10 0
Debenture interest	100 6 10
Income tax	29 3 11
Advertisements	25 0 0
Depreciation on furniture	2 2 1
Balance, net profit	1,393 14 3
	£2,050 10 7

By Discount, &c. £ 181 8 1
Commission 238 4 6
Transfer fees 0 12 6
Profit on trading 1,630 5 6
£1,050 10 7BALANCE SHEET.
31st December, 1904.

Liabilities.

To Authorised capital:—
8,604 shares of
12/6 each £5,377 10 0Subscribed capital:—
7,438 shares, 12/6 each, fully
paid £4,648 15 0Sundry creditors:—
London and branches 2,138 9 3
Debenture bond 3,000 0 0
Reserve for bad and doubtful
debts 64 11 9
Undivided dividend 38 15 0Contingent li-
ability for goods
on consignment,
per contra £ 939 8 11Profit and loss
account balance
from last a/c £1,147 13 10Less amount
written off pur-
chase of trading
rights £300 0 0Divi-
dend
paid,
1904, 18s 19 0Add profit for
year 1904 £1,313 14 3Norm.—Exchange taken at—
Hongkong, 11s. 10d. per dollar,
Singapore, 11s. 11d. £11,675 0 1

Assets.

By Cash at bank and in hand:—
At London and branches £ 810 5 5
Remittance in transit 250 0 0London assets:—
Sundry debtors £ 36 18 4
Office furniture 18 18 11Hongkong agency
assets:—
Furniture 32 1 8
Steam launch 573 16 8
Sundry debtors 413 18 0
Stocks 1,926 19 8Singapore agency
assets:—
Furniture 35 10 10
Sundry debtors 1,003 0 8
Stock 2,420 18 0Stock on con-
signment 912 9 2

Goods in transit 4,431 18 8

Consignment sales 834 14 10

Purchase of trad-
ing rights 3,000 0 0

Less written off 300 0 0

Goods on con-
signment, per
contra 939 8 11

£11,675 0 1

A. G. ANGLER,
G. W. GILES,
G. LENNON, Secretary.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF £3.50 per
Share for six months ending 30th June,
1905, will be payable on the 27th instant, on
which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 27th
instant, (both days inclusive).By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPEE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1905. [734]THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF One Dollar
and Seventy-five Cents per Share for six
months ending 30th June, 1905, will be payable
on the 27th instant, on which date Dividend
Warrants may be obtained on application at
the Company's Office.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 27th
instant, (both days inclusive).By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPEE,
Secretary to the Hongkong Land Invest-
ment and Agency Co., Ltd.,
General Agents for the West Point Build-
ing Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1905. [735]THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
COMPANY, LIMITED.NOTICE is hereby given that the SIX-
TEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS
will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's
Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 15th July, at
12.30 P.M., for the purpose of presenting the
Report of the Directors, together with a State-
ment of Accounts to 30th April, 1905, and
electing Directors and Auditors.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th
July, both days inclusive.By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [674]

Consignees.

FROM ANTWERP, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"ARCADIA."

Captain Schmidt, having arrived from the
above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature by the Undersigned and to
take immediate delivery of their goods from
alongside.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before TO-
DAY.Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited,
and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 15th instant will be subject
to rent.All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 15th instant, at 3 P.M.No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1905. [736]FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, ROTTER-
DAM, ANTWERP, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SPEZIA."

Captain Ehlers, having arrived from the
above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature by the Undersigned and to
take immediate delivery of their goods from
alongside.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before TO-
DAY.Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited,
and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 12th instant will be
subject to rent.All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 12th instant, at 3 P.M.No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1905. [731]

"SHIRAZ" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, LONDON
AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE."

Captain W. A. Evans, having arrived from the
above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed at
their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited, at Kowloon and stored at Consignees'
risk and expense.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 12th instant will be
subject to rent.All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 12th instant, at 2.30 P.M.No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1905. [719]

Consignees.

BOSTON TOWBOAT COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "FLEIADIES,"
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-
HAMA, KOBE AND MANILA.The above Steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to send
in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature,
and to take immediate delivery of their Goods
from alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1905. [78]PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "NUMANTIA,"
FROM PORTLAND (OR), YOKOHAMA,
KOBE AND MOJI.The above Steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to send
in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature,
and to take immediate delivery of their Goods
from alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.
ALLAN CAMERON,
General Agent.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1905. [12]

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"MAZAGON,"
FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.Goods not cleared by the 18th instant, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees
and the Company's representative at an ap-
pointed hour.All claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here after which date
they cannot be recognised.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.
L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1905. [72]

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"JAPAN,"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex S.S. Egypt.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
Noon, TO-DAY.Goods not cleared by the 12th instant, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

SHERRIES.

BOTTLED BY

GEO. G. SANDELMANN SONS &
CO., LTD.

Per dozen.

Light Dry \$13.00

Solera 18.00

Very Pale Dry 18.00

Full Golden 21.00

Pale Dry Nutty 24.00

Fine Old Brown 36.00

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

LIMITED,

Agents in Hongkong and South China for

SANDELMANN'S WINES.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905. [32]

GREGOR & CO.,

84, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

1ST FLOOR.

LIQUEURS

FROM

MARIE BRIZARD & ROGER,

BORDEAUX.

AWARDS:

THE
HIGHEST

WHEREVER

EXHIBITED.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1905.

THE SENTENCE ON CAPT. BOUGOUIN.

The sentence of ten years' imprisonment which the Japanese Court has passed on Captain Bougouin, accused of espionage, will certainly stir the doves in France. The evidence on which the prisoner was convicted has not yet come to hand, but if the assertions made by the French press as to the character of Captain Bougouin are to be implicitly accepted, there is every reason to believe that there has been a gross miscarriage of justice. It can well be understood that the Japanese nation, roused to action by the dilatory methods of Rodjstevsky's fleet in French colonial waters, and the supineness exhibited by the French authorities, when their attention was directed to the tricolour, should have been galled and irritated almost beyond endurance. And when they found, as they believed, a traitor in their midst they would feel inclined to visit the brunt of their anger upon his head. We can only surmise what has taken place, in the absence of the proof which led to the conviction, and the punishment inflicted on Captain Bougouin. To understand the position, it should be known that Captain Bougouin was no transient visitor to Japan. He was one of the best known Frenchmen in Tokio. In 1870 he was appointed military attaché to the French Legation in Japan. So high an opinion was formed of his talents, that when the reform movement came into full swing Captain Bougouin was engaged as an instructor to the new army of the Mikado. On retiring from that position, he went into business, and resided in the outskirts of the capital, cementing old friendships and gathering around him a host of new faces. On the outbreak of the war between Russia and Japan, Captain Bougouin was appointed special correspondent to several newspapers—three French, one English and one American. Naturally the journals which secured his services congratulated themselves on having a representative in whose judgment they could place absolute trust, whose discretion was beyond praise, and whose relations with the Japanese Government were of the most cordial nature. As a newspaper correspondent, Captain Bougouin kept copious notes of passing events. Although it might be forbidden to publish certain news which was occurring on the spot, the facts could be collected and collated for future reference. Doubtless, like all war correspondents, Captain Bougouin hoped to write a book on the war, the events leading up to the outbreak, and the conditions prevailing in Japan during the struggle. At any rate when the Japanese authorities made a domiciliary visit to Captain Bougouin's residence they found a mass of papers and notes ready to be worked into articles for the press. It is easy to comprehend how people who are not newspaper writers and are not acquainted with the immense drudgery and toil involved in the collection of facts, might construe the researches of Captain Bougouin, his ample notes and probably comments on current events, as detrimental to the public safety. It is even comprehensible that the presence of a mass of documents all referring to Japan's position and her resources might lead to the arrest of the writer or compiler as a spy. But it is difficult to understand how a Court of Law in Japan could be misled if these were the only charges against the accused—that he kept an extensive memoranda of political affairs. *La Liberté*, which was one of the Paris journals represented by the Captain, admitted that the police found outlines and rough notes on the war in Captain Bougouin's house, and added: "The Government, moreover, seems convinced, without chance of dispute that the documents seized with such *relat* are nothing less than the bases of information destined for the greatest possible publicity." But that is not the aim of espionage. The spy hopes to benefit the particular Government or faction by which he is employed, and to benefit them to the exclusion of all others. The writer who hopes to give his views the "greatest possible publicity" is a reviewer, a leader or guide of public opinion, whose main object is to present his views to the world in such a form that they will command attention and gain some kudos for the author. *Le Petit Parisien* says of Captain Bougouin: "Several times he has sent us letters and telegrams which were noteworthy." *La Liberté* says—"Captain Bougouin... sent us many contributions." We have still in the *Liberté* office photographs and notes of Captain Bougouin's, whose role of correspondent and journalist is by them shown to be indisputable and perfectly legitimate." *Le Journal de Paris* asks—"Does not this affair assume serious proportions?" while

Le Populaire of Nantes significantly inquires—"Is he the victim of a denunciation? Is this the petty spite of Japan?" Then again *Le Petit Provençal* of Marseilles says—"How can one believe that a man so scrupulously honest, one of an integrity and honour unquestioned, could betray the hospitality of a land made dear to him by so many claims?" Exactly, that is the point. Is it likely that Captain Bougouin who knows Japan and the Japanese, as comparatively few foreigners are permitted to know them, would seek to act as a traitor to his second home? After a man has been thirty years in the East he has few ties in the land of his birth to drag him away from the scenes which have sunk themselves indelibly into his mind. His hope is to spend his remaining years quietly in the land of his adoption, taking a calm, academic interest in the home country, but centering his thoughts in the doing of his new heritage. One of the French papers refers to the case of Collins, the British subject who was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for espionage. That was a clear case, however; Collins was a spy pure and simple, and he had never a ghost of a chance of acquittal. But Captain Bougouin was in a different position; he was almost a Japanese in thought, if not in spirit. What the evidence could have been that sufficed to warrant his conviction as a spy it is impossible to say. But from what we know of Captain Bougouin's record we can only say that if he has been rightly sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, then Bennett Burleigh can thank his lucky stars that he cleared out of Japan before the story of the *Samson* and the negotiations with Pavloff became public property. The papers containing the evidence which led to Captain Bougouin's conviction will be awaited with no little impatience; and the attitude of the French Government will be watched with unusual interest.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

We have received the second volume of the report of the tariff commission dealing with the cotton industry.

THREE plague cases have been added to the official list, making a total of 234 since the beginning of the year.

A DEATH from plague has taken place at Manchester, the victim being a sea cook from Buenos Ayres via Hamburg.

MESSRS. W. G. HUMPHREYS & SON send us a useful calendar advertising Jeyes' disinfectants for which they are the local agents.

MR. ALGERNON BOURKE says the Venetian wits have suggested a motto for Admiral Togo, "Togo Tenga Tutto (Togo takes the lot)".

JAPANESE gendarmes had already put down the riot between Buddhists and Christians at Naimi, where Mr. Sharp would have been in danger of his life, if he had not hastened to Kangyengpo for police assistance.

DURING the absence on leave to the neighbouring countries of Major General V. Hutton, C.B., the command of the troops in South China will devolve upon Colonel G. H. Darling, C.R.E., from the 13th inst.

THE *Asahi* stated that it is reported from Fukuoka that M. Czarlotti, a Russian prisoner, has applied to the authorities to be allowed to be naturalised as a Japanese subject. The message adds that he has ¥38,000 in a Russo-Chinese Bank.

UNDER date, Saigon, 30th ult., Messrs. Wm. G. Hale and Co. write: "Supplies from the interior are falling off largely, and the few small sales effected lately have sufficed to harden the market, which closes with an upward tendency."

SERGEANT Lee placed three ricksha coolies before Mr. G. N. Orme this morning on charges of being in possession of property reasonably suspected of having been stolen or unlawfully obtained, at Wanchai, on the 11th inst. The first man was in possession of a lady's belt, with silver buckles, and the charge being proved he was sent to three weeks' hard labour. The second was in possession of a gold locket, valued at \$6, and the third in possession of two silver Masonic apron tassels, valued at about \$5. The case against the second and third accused were remanded for inquiries to be made into the men's antecedents.

AT the present time picture postcards are imported into Japan in considerable quantities from Europe and America. According to the Japanese postal regulations, all postcards in this country are required to bear in Japanese characters the words *Yubin hagaki* (Postcard); but on the imported cards the word is only printed in Roman characters. The *Oosaka Shimpo* says the postal authorities have been considering how to deal with the imported card, whether to treat it on the same scale as the domestic card or otherwise. So far the imported article has had the same privileges as the Japanese card, but the authorities have now decided to treat these cards as letters, inasmuch as they do not comply with the Japanese regulations, and for inland postage a three-cent stamp will be necessary in future. Dealers in picture postcards have been advised of this new regulation.

CORRESPONDENCE

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.)

CHEAP SPIRITS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." DEAR SIR.—In the London papers to hand by yesterday's mail, we find a paragraph reading—

DRAUGHT DRINK.

"An earnest appeal was made in the House of Lords yesterday by the Archbishop of Canterbury for the restriction of the sale of intoxicating liquor in West Africa. He dealt at length with the evils wrought amongst natives by the *delicious stuff* which was manufactured mainly in Germany."

One European after partaking of the liquor was obliged to seek urgent medical advice. In our letter to the Hongkong papers published on December 17th last, in going over the arguments suggested to us by reading Prof. Thorpe's report on some cheap spirits purchased in Hongkong and sent home for analysis by the Government, we stated that, "we know of many instances in which especially amongst Semitic races, drunkenness caused by cheap spirits has developed during the state of intoxication into accessions of homicidal mania."

The statements made in the House of Lords by the Archbishop of Canterbury, therefore, bear out in full what we said as to the danger of partaking of such spirits, and in a way, also bear out the fact that, notwithstanding Prof. Thorpe's opinion, so readily accepted by the Colonial Secretary in placing it before the Legislative Council, what we said at the time as to the "harmlessness of such drinks, and their being as 'wholesome if, not more so,' than genuine spirits, remains unchallenged."

If further evidence were needed in favour of the point we took up contradicting Prof. Thorpe's report as to the soundness of the cheap spirits analysed by him at the request of this Government, we would find it in the fact that following on the many prosecutions which took place in London against publicans selling spirits not containing the required amount of ethyl, and therefore not being entitled to be called genuine, the absolute futility of analysis to establish the soundness or lack of such spirits, has been proved to the hilt. It follows that Prof. Thorpe's analysis of the Hongkong Spirits, must be taken with very many *grains of salt*.

On the subject, Ridley's Wine and Spirits Review prints an article in the current issue which may be of interest to the general public after the deductions that must have been made from Prof. Thorpe's report. They say: "At first, Magistrates were inclined to accept blindly the evidence of experts for the reason that, having absolutely no knowledge of the subject themselves, they had but little else upon which to rely. Matters, however, have considerably changed during the last six months and the so-called experts, the test condemning certain spirits because they did not contain a certain percentage of ethyl, etc., has been so blown upon as to have become a most unreliable foundation upon which to build up a prosecution. The result of the meeting of public analysts which took place at the Chemical Society's Rooms on 13th January, to discuss the subject brought to light the fact that, whilst there were considerable numbers of gentlemen present who believed in the accuracy of the test, there were quite as many who regarded it as utterly worthless, and we may fairly assume that this meeting has come before the notice of the great majority of Magistrates throughout the country, and now tends to make them listen to the evidence of the chemical analyst with some impatience."

"Further it has been established beyond doubt that the variation in the amounts of ethyl contained in young Brandies, admittedly genuine and from the same district, is simply enormous, whilst it is equally certain that many of the finest specimens of old Brandy obtainable would fail to stand the test of the ether experiment. Then, again, the offers of foreign chemists to supply either at a most moderate cost which will at once transform the commonest spirit into Brandy that will meet the requirements of the Analysts, have even in a greater degree shown up the futility of analysis."

"We are glad to say that yet another nail—this time a long one—has lately been driven into the coffin of this fraudulent means of getting convictions, and inasmuch as it has been provided by the Society of Public Analysts themselves, it ought surely to carry great weight. It appears that on the 1st of March last, a paper entitled 'Some conditions affecting the ether value of Brandy,' by Messrs. Philip Schidrowitz and Frederick Kaye, was read before and afterwards discussed by the members of the Society, and a report of the proceedings was last month published by the Analysts, its recognised organ. From it we learn that the analyst in question analysed a sample of Brandy which was unadulterated and had been drawn direct from Bond, and found that it showed an ether value of 98.5, its alcoholic strength being 54.2 or 94.8 proof spirit. They next examined a sample of the same brandy reduced in strength to 44.5 or 77.9 proof spirit, and were astonished to find that its ether value had fallen to 66.5. We may add that the Brandy had been broken down with New River main water."

The next experiment was the blending of several brands, but only two together, which had been previously analysed, with the result that the blends were found to be by no means equivalent to the theoretical mean of the constituents, so that a marked variation, utterly unexplainable had taken place with regard to ethers."

From a trade, and also from a Magisterial point of view, there is only one conclusion to be drawn from the foregoing, and that is an important one, namely, that quite apart from other considerations, the nature of an ether is of so fugitive and erratic a character as to make its consideration as a test to purity absolutely valueless."

As Mr. Tevan, the President of the Society, remarked the result of the investigation was that a "very grave question was opened for the Magisterial mind to consider." In any case that involved the admissibility as evidence of the ether test. The authors of the paper evidently did not consider their discovery from their point of view, for they state that this factor of breaking down "must be taken into consideration by Shippers and Merchants" so that, according to them, the mere matter of purity would appear to be a consideration quite secondary to that of the possibility of a loss of ethers occurring by the use of a particular water, which, by the bye, might in other respects be most desirable."

To sum up the situation, we fall to see how any Magistrate aware of the facts connected in the above article could possibly convict a defendant for selling an impure brandy upon the strength of the testimony of analysts as to the amount of ethers it contained. It is important in the highest degree, therefore, that in every prosecution such be brought to the notice of the presiding authority."

The hearing of this article on the reliability of analysis must be evident to the public, and we would recommend its perusal to the local authorities in connection with Prof. Thorpe's analysis as placed before the Legislative Council in December last.

GREGOR & CO.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905.

AT MACAO.

A VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE HEALTH RESORT.

Macao is a very much over-rated place. In Hongkong it seems to be the proper thing to refer to Macao as the "health resort" of the Colony, the "holy city," the "Monte Carlo of the East," the "trippers' paradise," the "home of beauty and of grace," the "Brighton or Blackpool of the East," and so on *ad lib*. Consequently, if a visitor to Hongkong dares to suggest that he is sick and tired of Hongkong, he is recommended to try Macao. Now, as half the foreign population of Hongkong seems to look upon Macao as a god-sent blessing to husbands troubled with nagging wives and squalling children there must be some efficacy in the air of this Portuguese possession. What the married men of Hongkong would do without Macao it is fearful to contemplate. Whenever the first breath of hot air strikes the city, the Benedictine cheer up like a lot of cock sparrows. They become almost jumpy as they chirp along the way. Freedom is at hand. The wives and families are packed off bag and baggage to Macao for a little while the lords of creation have a regular royal time. That is the reason, probably, that half the male element in Hongkong forget the hot weather in the contemplation of their bliss. And the wives and families roast and stew in that oven of a place called Macao, simply because they believe they are in the fashion. "Out at the heels but in with the fashion" is the feminine motto and they act up to it, those who go to Macao. They can regale their friends and their meek and loving husbands all winter with stories beginning "Last summer, when we had that beautiful house next the Governor-General's in Macao—"

SILENT GENDARMES.

The first impression of Macao from the steamer is hardly prepossessing. You see an old ruin in the distance, a couple of flagstaffs, a lighthouse, and a row of houses that look like barracks—that is the famous Praia Grande from the sea. You leave that behind because that is only Macao's show place and people must enter by the back-door. Nothing under a duke is allowed to land on the Praia Grande—it might disturb the sacred slumbers of the loungers on the Praia. So you creep along through shoals of stinking junk until an apology for a wharf appears. Three policemen, or gendarmes or whatever they may call themselves, appear on the landing stage. Their moustaches are very fierce and their swords very useless. They never speak to one another, being sworn to silence; and they never do anything, being paid to vegetate. They are kept as a sort of "atmosphere" to the place; like the stucco dragons of a temple gate.

"ALL IS NOT GOLD."

So a landing is effected. The rickshas are very gaudy. Crimson cloth lines the hood; beautiful Brussels carpets are under your feet. The puller speaks pidgin English—and here is a tip, he never by any chance has any change—so you feel quite at home. Until the ricksha starts, and then you forget the gorgeous trappings of the vehicle. They know not the great Macadam in Macao—except on the Praia. All the hills and howes are laid with cobblestones. Consequently when the ricksha casts off you come to the conclusion that it was a good thing you forgot to take those liver pills in the morning. That it is the first impression. Afterwards you are inclined to think that liver pills are not so very strenuous after all compared with a ricksha on a rocky shore.

BENEVOLENCE PERSONIFIED.

Of course the puller knows or thinks he knows where you are going. He promptly lays you down before the No. 1 gambling-house of the Colony. There are, it is said, 19 gambling-houses in Macao. Each is the best; in each you are sure to win. The boss sees the unfledged one timorously crawling up the stairs of the den, and dons his No. 1 smile of welcome. He explains the simplicity of the game and tells the newcomer that if he wishes to gamble the whole house is at his disposal. In the writer's case, the proprietor or caretaker—it doesn't really matter what he was—offered to provide breakfast, tiffin, tea and dinner, cold drinks from champagne to iced sarsaparilla, entertainments by dancing girls, cigars and all the rest of it for a week or a month. And all for nothing. Naturally it was expected that the visitor would gamble a little but not too much; being a tenderfoot he was sure to win—all tenderfoots win; and although the house was willing that he should win a little they hoped he would not win too much. They have to pay some \$5,000 for the Gambling Farm and pay 48 per cent. to the shareholders, so they pleaded with the stranger not to overdo the winning part of the game. Their generosity was overwhelming and being one of a party noted for its philanthropic works, we assured the boss that we refused to behave like other people from Hongkong—we would not play, so that we might not win. The boss was not at all happy at this; in fact he nearly had a fit.

One thing is peculiar to Macao—there is no middle-class. Uniforms and rage are the chief features of the streets, or rather lanes. Our contributor must have had only a very cursory visit to the city and his impressions would be modified after a better acquaintance with the "beauty spots" of the ancient settlement.—Ed., H.K.T.J. Three quarters of the town is a modern Alhambra—the churches forming the sanctuaries; the other quarter is composed of fluted aristocrats of all nations, and this quarter never stirs out of bed without pads of gold braid smothering its noisy bosom. Of the ladies one-half the population is enveloped in black shrouds; the other half seems to spend its time in counting its jewellery and bedecking itself with rings and baggies. The second half is very fair to the eye and it must be admitted that they do

keep some lovely women at Macao. Of course there are others, but they are the exceptions. Sauntering along the pavements of the Chinese quarter, the visitor is struck by the monotony of the shops. First comes an eating-house, where strange and weird decorations are compounded; next there is a samshu store; then comes the pawnbroker's office. It is all in regular rotation, refreshments, drink, pawnbroker—refreshments, drink, pawnbroker, right along the lanes. And each is crowded. So that there is a big oventum of cash in Macao. They don't put up big signs about "No chit received" or "Pay to-day we trust to-morrow," they keep bamboo canes and well-thumbed keys of the deprecator who tenders a chit. One shop-keeper away on the sands had never heard of the word "chit"—which exhibits Macao in a new light.

THE CYCLE CRAZE.

There are other sights in and around Macao. One of the most interesting is that provided by the soldiers and sailors on bicycles. The cycle craze has just struck the Portuguese possession, and the disease is decimating the Colony. Long, lean cyclists skirmish along Macao's only road, the Praia, at 40 miles an hour. Officers of gendarmerie may be seen at all hours of the day—preferably about noon—hurting through the air, pedalling for grim life as if the spectre of the East was after them. The Municipality, it is said, has dispensed with the water-cuts since the craze began. The Praia Grande is now loved with the jumpy peripatetic of the cycle fiends. The dog-cart is also out of a job—all the dogs disappeared simultaneously with the advent of bicycles. There is this to be said about the craze—it lends to a moderate form of excitement and it interests the visitor. It represents the new era of progress that has arrived. In Macao, it should be explained, the ricksha pullers never run. They don't even walk—they creep. It is just possible to make a puller nervous, but it implies great energy on the part of the visitor. You have to take the ricksha up a cobbly hill, then get it started with the puller between the shafts and while he is still dreaming, get a friend to push it suddenly. Then the ricksha sends the coolie helter-skelter down the hill. It is a mild form of excitement, because there is always a possibility that you may land in the gutter. Anything for a quiet life" is the motto of the pullers and they live up to it. So that a cyclist who can't be seen for dust and a ricksha-puller who is a somnambulist by profession afford that pleasing contrast which is the mixed pickles of modern life.

THE PRAIA GRANDE.

Something should be said about the Praia Grande, but it is a big subject—too big for a passing remark. It has to be seen and viewed for a lifetime before the proper perspective is found. All the houses are at least between one and two centuries old—that is their chief recommendation. Two houses have gardens in front. One of the gardens depicts a scene on a desert island—it is filled with huge boulders of granite and flints arranged in that careless haphazard style which shows real artistic perception. To enter the house an apprenticeship in Alpine climbing is requisite. Even famous mountaineers have quailed at the prospect of negotiating the Motherhorn of Macao's Praia Grande. The other garden contains two shrubs, believed to have been planted by Marco Polo, or some famous individual who had too much time on his hands. There are also two weeds under a glass case—"no admission except on business," is placarded outside the gateway. These weeds are supposed to be two thousand years old and are greatly venerated. The rest of the barracks—for the Praia Grande is just an elongated barracks—calls for much comment if time and space permitted. One house with a portico, for instance, is the beauty-spot of Macao but people should see it for themselves.

MACAO'S FORTIFICATIONS.

For the benefit of foreign aggressors it may be hinted that Macao is fortified. No big gun, wrapped up in a blanket stands sentry over the harbour. It would do great damage to somebody or something if it were fired, but nobody would think of such a thing. There are other guns on a fort-topside, and being interesting relics of the past, the Vasco da Gama was plunging the sea they are kept polished and shiny with blacklead and elbow grease supplied by Chinese labour. Nobody knows anything in Macao—they all mind their own business to such purpose that some of them might be considered half-witted—but they are in reality only communing with their inward selves. People in Hongkong are altogether too flighty; they disturb the repose of Macao. To avoid questions most of the residents there pretend that they only speak Tagalog—whatever that may be—so there is no danger of missing your way. Four hours in Macao does more to reconcile the Hongkong resident to his hut on the hill than a year at Kowloon. But Macao must be supported. It is the Benedictine salvation without Macao the ladies—bleat "au—au"—the youngsters would have to live in Hongkong all the year round. With Macao at hand it is possible for the married man to get a respite now and then, so Viva Macao!

A CARRIAGE accident, which may yet be attended with serious, if not fatal, results, occurred just this side of the junction of Wanchai Road and Praya, East, last evening about half-past six o'clock. It appears the off wheel got jammed in the groove of the tramway line, causing the carriage to come to an abrupt standstill, the sudden stoppage throwing the driver off the box as well as smashing the axle-wheel, and freeing the ponies of their harness. The driver was picked up, in a dazed and dazed state, by the *mafoo* and some bystanders, and as he was still conscious enough to refuse to go to hospital, he was removed to his house, the *mafoo* and a number of coolies taking away the damaged "growler" and the ponies, while the occupants of the four-wheeler, six frightened females, had to charter rickshas to get to their destinations.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Australian (*China*) 13th inst.
English (*Colomandel*) 13th inst., 6 a.m.
American (*China*) 18th inst.
Canadian (*Athenian*) 18th inst.
German (*Prinz Heinrich*) 18th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of China*) 14th inst.
German (*Prinz Sigismund*) 13th inst.
The Buckland Line's *Baralong*, from London and ports, left Singapore on 11th inst., and is due here on 17th inst.
The P. M. S. S. Co.'s *Korea* which left here on 13th ult., arrived at San Francisco, her destination, on 10th inst.
The E. & A. Co.'s *Empire* from Sydney, &c., left Manila at noon on 11th inst., and is due here to-morrow at 2 p.m.
The P. M. S. S. Co.'s *China* with mails, &c., left Nagasaki on Sunday at 6 p.m., and is due to arrive at Manila on 13th inst., at 3 p.m. She is expected to arrive at Hongkong on 15th inst.

[33-9]

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's.]

French Socialists.

London, 10th July.

A lecture by the French socialist Deputy Jaurès, upon the international duties of socialists in reference to war, which the German Government had forbidden to be delivered in Berlin, has now been published textually in Berlin, in the socialist's organ *Vorwärts*. Its tone is moderate, and most friendly to Germany; it expresses notable warmth in reference to the Anglo-French entente, and declares that "we will resist with our last breath any attempt to entangle us in an action hostile to Great Britain."

Prince Arisugawa's Departure from London.

Later.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa have proceeded to Portsmouth where they will be the guests of the Commander-in-Chief until tomorrow, when they will embark on the *Preussen* bound for Yokohama. Their Highnesses drove in the Royal carriage to Victoria and were lustily cheered en route. The Duke of Connaught, Lord Lansdowne, Admiral Fisher, the Legation, and the Japanese colony were at the station to bid farewell; Viscount Hayashi accompanied their Highnesses to Portsmouth.

The Peace Conference.

The Japanese and Russian plenipotentiaries will meet at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Great Britain—National Defence.

During a debate in the House of Lords on National Defence, Mr. Balfour's statement of the 10th May was severely criticised. Lord Roberts said that the lessons of the South African war were already forgotten; he had no hesitation in saying that the army was as absolutely unfitted and unprepared for war now, as it was then; the nation must choose between conscription and universal training.

Visit of the British Fleet to Brest.

The British fleet arrived at Brest yesterday and there was a remarkable demonstration of welcome from immense crowds both afloat and ashore.

The Peace Prospects.

It is reported from Washington that President Roosevelt has submitted to the belligerents a request from China for participation in the Peace Conference; it is not known whether replies have been received, but it can be stated that Russia is favourable and Japan unfavourable to the request, and it is not likely that President Roosevelt will press it.

THE "TRAVANCOR" INQUIRY.

FINDING OF THE COURT.

Following is the full text of the decision of Marine Court appointed to inquire into the stranding of the sailing ship *Travancore*, a brief summary of which appeared in our issue last evening:—

We find that the British ship *Travancore*, official number 99766, of Greenock, of which W. C. Chamberlain is master, and of which J. T. Roberts is chief mate, left Hongkong on the 31st May, 1905 bound for Angola.

The *Travancore* is a sailing ship of 1,878 net registered tons, and was in ballast when she put to sea. That about 8 a.m. on the following day the ship stranded on Fokai Point, was about for about three quarters of an hour on the evening of the 2nd June, and again taking the ground remained there until 7.45 a.m. on the 3rd June, when she was towed off by the steam tug *Robert Cook*. It appears from the evidence that when the master came on deck at 7.10 a.m. on the 3rd June, the position of the ship in respect to Fokai Point allowed him the alternative of weathering the Point by continuing on the same tack, or to put about. He decided on the latter course, and that it should be carried into effect later on. The master then retired into his cabin and, after the lapse of half an hour—during which time two reports were made to him by the officer of the watch representing the necessity to go about if the intention was persevered in—he came on deck too late to admit of the manoeuvre which he attempted to be safely carried out, and in consequence the ship stranded. Having fully considered the evidence, the Court is of opinion that the *Travancore* was not navigated with sufficient and reasonable care; that the master was absent from deck when the safety of the ship required his personal supervision; that the casualty was caused by mismanagement on his part and that he displayed a lack of intelligence in the efforts he afterwards made to float the ship. That the material damage to the ship was due to the above mentioned causes, which they are of opinion amount to a wrongful act or default on the part of the master, and they therefore direct that his certificate be suspended for a period of nine months from this date. The Court further directs that a first mate's certificate be issued during the period of suspension if the master so desires. The Court is further of opinion that the chief mate was also to blame in respect to the management of the ship immediately prior to her stranding, and in the lack of effort to bring her to anchor, and that he displayed a wrongful act or default on the part of the chief mate, and they, therefore, direct that the master's certificate held by him be suspended for a period of three months from this date. The Court learns from the evidence, with regret, that, after the ship stranded, the crew generally appear to have taken an undue advantage of the position the master was placed in, by consulting their own safety rather than that of the ship, and that their behaviour as a whole left a good deal to be desired. The Court, therefore, directs that the members of the crew who brought the charges against the master, and made bear the costs of this investigation as far as they relate to the Court. The Court also learns from the evidence, with surprise, that the master was expected by the ship's owners to provide the charts used on behalf of the vessel at his own expense.

HONGKONG CONSPIRATORS

BIG GUN-RUNNING SCHEME FRUSTRATED.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION FOR INSURGENTS

A somewhat sensational story concerned with the running of guns and ammunition which it is stated, were intended for rebels in the Philippines, has just been unearthed by the detective department in Hongkong. The scheme was projected by a syndicate who have previously been suspected of gun-running to various countries in the Far East; and it was financed by men who have ample funds at their command. Had everything gone smoothly, had there been no craven spirit among those who were sounded as to their willingness to embark on the venture, the scheme, cut and dried, would have been on a fair way to a successful conclusion by this time.

Last week a foreigner who is not altogether unknown to Shanghai, and whose exploits as an evader of established law and authority brand him as a true type of the filibuster, arrived in Hongkong. He was not much to look at in appearance; but he had the funds at his back and a great proposal in his pocket. He was unknown to the venturesome spirits of Hongkong and he had to feel his way with care. Eventually, he met some outside brokers to whom he disclosed his intention of running a big cargo of arms and ammunition into the Philippines. The order had come, he hinted, through the revolutionary bands in Samar and the other unsettled portions of the Philippines. It was the first that had been received; and if it was carried out successfully, the rifles and ammunition landed secretly, and handed over to the guerrilla bands which continue to harass the Americans, further orders would be given. Money was no object to the revolutionaries. Each rifle was worth its weight in gold to them; and ammunition would be paid for at something like a thousand per cent. above market prices.

The intermediary also gave a graphic description of the conditions prevailing in the Philippines. Manila, he stated, is the only quiet spot in the whole of the Philippine Islands. The country is as wild as ever it was before America took possession of the Spanish colony in 1893. The natives are up in arms; sedition is rife; proclamations denouncing the United States Government circulate from hand to hand; and in every province preparations are on foot for a great insurrection. The leaders are quietly biding their time; the people are being armed surreptitiously; the mine is laid and it only waits to be fired. The Shanghai conspirator said that the censorship on news relating to the rebellious state of the interior is as strict in Manila as ever it was in Japan. It is dangerous to wander about the outskirts of Manila, and all the talk about a peaceful settlement is described as mere fudge.

Whether such is a true description of native sentiment and aims it is not for us to say, but that the gentleman who came from Shanghai to conduct these gun-running expeditions from Hongkong implicitly believed in his facts is beyond question. An adventurer is not prepared to squander some hundreds of thousands of dollars in some visionary project. Nor are backers such as those who were prepared to put up the money in this case likely to be inveigled into some fantastic scheme. These men have had experience of gun-running before; they know the ropes and they can see the colour of the money before they join the venture. From their point of view it was a purely business transaction—they desired to make money quick and this was one way of realising their object.

When the visitor to Hongkong unfolded his plans and related his desires to a select few, he found plenty of people ready to assist him. Some well-known people in Hongkong were interested in the scheme. The trouble was to find the man who could procure the rifles and ammunition without attracting the attention of the Government. The Hongkong laws require that every man having a rifle must have a licence for his weapon. A rifle cannot be removed from a godown here without a special permit from the Government. No arms or ammunition can be shipped from Hongkong except by the authority of the Government. The difficulty then was to find the man sufficiently dare-devil to foil the Government regulations and to get the arms and ammunition together under the very eyes of the law. The man was found. He is in Hongkong now. We are positively assured, and have every reason to believe, that despite the vigilance of the police, 10,000 rifles and 10 million rounds of ammunition, destined for the Philippine rebels, are secreted in Hongkong at this present moment. They are well concealed; the hiding-place is known to a very few and those few are not likely to tell what they know of the matter.

The enterprising foreigner, who pulls the strings and holds the key to the money bags, wanted a great deal more than 10,000 rifles, but for a first attempt that number would do. The scheme seemed to be going on famously, and there was little to do beyond getting the arms and ammunition aboard a vessel which the leader of the expedition has, we are told, in readiness, when a cloud arose. The first parties consulted by the scheme were being left out in the cold. They had done nothing, except by suggestion, to forward the movement. They had not put a penny into the scheme; they were not to share in the spoil; they were not privy to the plans as a whole, nor were they in the syndicate. But they hoped to make a little commission on the quiet.

When the man who could and did procure the rifles and ammunition was found, he was made partner in the scheme; and he candidly says that his share would have amounted to \$30,000 at the very lowest computation. That did not suit the brokers. The contract or terms of the syndicate were to be signed last night by all the members. It has not been signed. Somebody went to work and, it is alleged, from pure vindictiveness told the whole story to the proper authorities. As the result of that disclosure, the police visited a certain house in Hongkong the other evening and interrogated the resident there. They got nothing from him and found nothing on the premises. But the scheme has been tipped just as it was beginning to blossom. The gentlemen who are at the bottom of the affair have not been seen for two days. He did not turn up last night to sign the syndicate deeds, and where he is nobody can tell, or they pretend that they cannot tell. The 10,000 rifles and 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition are still in Hongkong, however, and there is no slightest doubt a bold effort will be made to get them clear of the island. One of the members of the enterprise said to a *Hongkong Telegraph* representative to-day, in a most aggrieved tone: "What have the police to do with it, whatever? Didn't the Thurns run their cannon into South Africa in piano-cases? Nobody split on them, and if they had done so what would have happened. Nothing? We can wait a little—there is plenty of time." Another gave a new version of the real destination of the arms and ammunition. "We are going to ship the goods to the borders of China, the French borders, and the British Government cannot prevent us. There is no Treaty between Britain and France as to shipping arms and so the Hongkong Government cannot touch us." But it is just possible that explanation is merely a blind. It will be interesting to the outsider and rather exciting for the conspirator to watch developments.

DEATH OF MR. P. LAWSON.

It is with regret that we announce the death of one of the younger members of the community in the person of Mr. Peter Lawson, the sub-accountant of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, who passed away at the Peak Hospital yesterday afternoon after a very brief illness. It was only on Thursday last that the deceased was out and about as usual, and appeared to be enjoying the best of health when he was out with a bathing party after business hours. The following day he was taken ill and as he exhibited signs of fever it was deemed advisable to send him to the Peak Hospital. He became worse and expired at 3.30 p.m. yesterday the cause of death, we believe, being directly due to blood poisoning. The late Mr. Lawson was only 26 years of age, and had been in the Colony in the position he held at the time of his death, for close upon three years. He was unmarried and, it is believed, leaves a mother, sisters and brothers in Glasgow to mourn his death. The funeral takes place this evening at the Happy Valley.

DISGRACEFUL STORY

FROM WANCHAI.

Two butchers were charged, this morning, before Mr. G. N. Orme with cleaning the carcasses of pigs in a place other than a licensed slaughter-house, at Wanchai. P. G. Jor stated that he went to the house in question and there found "effendants" the first holding some pork and the second cleaning a carcass. The pigs had not been killed nor bled, but had died, and had been picked-up in the waters of the harbour. "In the house were found blocks, choppers, carving 'dressers,' and boilers. There was also a large quantity of pork, which had not been bled, waiting for pickling, while there were also a quantity of jars full of pork already pickled, all intended for sale, evidently, among the poorer Chinamen. To cure this pork and give it a healthy appearance it was treated with salt and camphor, and from the number of empty jars showing signs of having contained some of this 'comestible,' a considerable quantity appeared to have been lately sold. Some of the 'pork' was produced in Court, but it so titillated the olfactory nerves of all present that his Worship told the sergeant to "take it away as far as possible and get rid of it."—Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Mr. John Hastings' office, appeared for the first defendant, and stated that his client was only visiting the shop and was not dressing the meat.—His Worship found them guilty, and on the charge of dressing carcasses in a place other than a licensed slaughter-house fined the defendants \$5 each, and on a further charge of being in possession of tainted meat, intended for human food, \$10 each. Inspector Gauld was in charge of the case.

THE Bishop of Colchester, in Convocation, said he was old enough to remember the publication of "Hymns Ancient and Modern." It was said to be the production of "lucky gentlemen, who went by the name of 'The Forty Thieves,' because their piracies were so many."

CHINA exchanges give some interesting facts showing that in spite of facilities which travel now affords, and the extent of commerce between Europe and China, it appears, according to the statistics issued by the Imperial Chinese Customs, that in 1903 there were only 20,404 foreigners resident in China, by far the greater number being Europeans. Of these, Britishers head the list with a total of 5,662, while the Japanese come next with about four hundred fewer. The Americans have about two thousand five hundred residents, and the Portuguese, including the natives of Macao, are fourth, with just under two thousand representatives. The German number over sixteen hundred, and the French over twelve hundred, while the Russians were only three hundred and sixty-one. This is probably owing to the fact that Manchuria was, when the census was taken, looked upon as belonging to Russia, and not to China. Spaniards, Italians, Danes, Austrians, Swiss, and Norwegians are among those having residences in China, and the list is wound up by twenty-two Koreans, three Brazilians, and two Peruvians. It is worth noting that the foreigners in China doubled between 1893 and 1903, and that in that period the Japanese increased tenfold. In another ten years' time the Japanese will no doubt head the list by a large majority, says the *Japan Chronicle*.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT POKFULAM.

After stuffing his queue into his mouth and tying his head to a branch of a tree, four ruffians proceeded to rob Ching Lang, a shopkeeper, of No. 36, Third Street, West, and concluded their operations by rubbing pepper in his eyes and giving him a sound thrashing. This is a matter which Inspector Collett and the detective department are now investigating, and it is to be hoped they will be successful in bringing the robbers to justice. The crime was of a most daring character being carried out at Pokfulam in broad daylight between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon. It seems that Ching Lang had occasion to go to the Dairy Farm to collect a bill for goods supplied by him, and having received the \$75 in settlement proceeded to place \$30 in one pocket, \$30 in another and \$7 in coin in a purse which he put in a third pocket. He then started on his homeward journey, but had not got very far when four men set upon him. They gagged him by stuffing his queue into his mouth and then tied the end behind his head to a branch of a tree, and in order that he might be the more secure fastened his legs with his pants. They found the \$30 in one of his pockets, and apparently believing they had secured all his valuables made off with all possible speed. Their victim struggled violently and ultimately succeeded in breaking away, and was about to make off when he found his purse lying on the ground with the \$7 untouched. He then reported the occurrence to Inspector Collett, stating that he could identify two of the men who had attacked and robbed him and would be able to place his hands upon one. He added that while he was tied up the men rubbed pepper into his eyes and then beat him.

SANDOW—THE STRONG MAN.

We have received a visit from Mr. S. Clifton Highett, the advance manager for Mr. Eugene Sandow, and learn from him that the "world-famous" "strong man" who is now appearing at Singapore, may be expected in Hongkong in the course of a week or ten days. Mr. Sandow has had a most successful season in Africa, India and the Straits, and will doubtless receive a hearty welcome to the Colony. The modern Hercules has with him a troupe of over twenty pupils who have joined him for a tour round the world to assist him in demonstrating his celebrated system of physical culture. Sandow, of course, is the big draw, for he is a marvel of physical development. He appears on the platform amidst scenic surroundings that give picturesqueness to his movements, while at the same time the spectator is enabled to witness the tremendous exhibition of muscle power with splendid effect. Those who have seen him will cease to wonder at the popularity his system of physical culture has attained, and he himself is the best incentive to the propagation of his gospel of physical development. On the stage he at once interests his audience in what he does, and so enchains their closest attention that scarcely a movement of his great muscles is lost. In addition to demonstrating his celebrated system of physical culture, Sandow appears before his audience in his great Graeco-Roman arena, and with the assistance of his pupils takes part in Olympian games as played by Roman gladiators, and all kinds of athletic sports. Further particulars of the performances are not at present available, but when they come to hand we shall again refer to this marvellous exhibition which is due here at an early date.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S INTELLIGENCE.

Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly & Potts notify the following alteration since their share list on page 8 was printed:—
China Sugars 250 b.

RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING CO.

The Manager's mine report for four weeks ending June 17th reads as follows:—
The Mine measurements and Assay results of prospecting work show a total of 381 feet for the period (4 weeks) under review, made up of 12 ft. sinking, 123 ft. diving, 212 ft. of crosscutting, and of 34 ft. of surface prospecting against 485 ft. for the previous month.

BUKIT KOMAN MINE.

440 Level, Main Crosscut East.—This has been advanced 9 ft. making a total of 71 ft. from the shaft.

At 65 ft. a lode was struck which shows a width of 4 ft. 6 in. and gives an average assay value of 6 dwts.

Driving has been started to the North and South, and the width and value for the 5 ft. diving, each way is being maintained.

The lode is, no doubt, the main lode but with a changed inclination, or has been thrown further to the East by some slight dislocation between the two levels.

Driving in the old drives has been continued to 86 ft. North and 54 ft. South, making an advance of 16 ft. These are now stopped as results were not encouraging to go further.

34 Level Drive North.—This had been extended 34 ft. bringing the total to 491 ft. The lode 53 ins. wide, assays 4 dwts. with less quartz, and is more disturbed.

340 Level Drive South.—Here 9 ft. has been driven bringing the total to 371 ft. The end carries lode matter only 42 ins. wide, and low grade.

240 Level North, No. 2 Winze.—This has been sunk from 82 to 94 ft., the required depth to meet the 340 ft. level, and will be connected in a few days.

140 Level South Extension of Main Crosscut East.—This has been extended 42 ft. and now aggregates 396 ft. from the shaft. Some small quartz veins have been passed through but of no importance.

Crosscutting for Stope filling. 138 feet.

The following stopes have been in operation:—

Above the 340 level, 2 stopes; lode 129 ins. wide, and worth 4 dwts.

Above the 240 level 3 stopes; lode 80 ins. wide, and worth 5 dwts.

Above the intermediate level (200) 1 stope; lode 40 in. and worth 5 dwts.

Above the 140 level, 1 stope; lode 85 ins. wide, and worth 4 dwts.

STOPE MINE.

Main Crosscut East.—This has been extended 14 ft. making a total of 75 ft. On the lode, drives have been put off to the North and South and 48 ft. driven.

The lode averages 75 in. wide, and worth 7 dwts. This work sufficiently proves the lode, and is now stopped. Preparations are being made to get a hoisting and pumping engine fixed, and a temporary headgear raised, so that sinking of the shaft may be proceeded with all possible speed.

From the surface and the mine 616 tons have been sent to the mill, worth 5½ dwts. per ton.

BUKIT MALACCA MINE.

No. 2 Level South.—This has been cleaned out and driven 8 ft. making a total of 130 ft.

The lode 10 ins. wide, assays 3½ dwts. In the back of this level we have one stope from which 108 tons have been broken and sent to Komani mill. The lode 6 in. wide, is worth 4 dwts.

No. 1 Level Crosscut West.—This has been extended 9 ft. making 34 ft. in all.

MILLING RETURNS.

Bukit Malacca Milling Returns: No. 1 mill ran 12½ days. Crushing 1,193 tons.

Total tons crushed 1,300 producing 69 ozs. melted gold having a fineness of 892.

Average yield per ton 1.06 dwts.

The short period of working is accounted for by the wearing out, and breaking of both the die rings on the 1st and 3rd inst.

While awaiting renewal we are reworking the boiler and putting the machinery in thorough repair.

Bukit Komani Milling Returns. Stamps working 40.

Period of working 2½ days less 30 hours for sundry repairs and clean-up.

Ore Milled.—Bukit Komani 2,466 tons.

Stope Mine 616

Total 3,022 tons.

Amalgam Yield, 1,413 ozs. producing 476 107 25. Smelted Gold having a fineness of 917.

Average Value of Tailings 116 dwts. per ton.

Average Yield 3½ dwts.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. MARTIN, General Manager.

HEMP.

Writing from Manila on 30th June, Messrs. Warner, Barnes & Co., Ltd., state:—

The market has ruled quiet over the fortnight since date of our last circular, and prices have receded owing to greater weakness in the home markets and the inability of smaller dealers to hold on to their stocks. A fair business has been done on the basis of 18 and 17 7/8 basis of current. At the close we quote: buyers but few sellers at the latter figure, or say at exchange 2/61 = £34.0.0 f.o.b. Receipts for the past fortnight have been on a smaller scale amounting to some 27,000 bales only.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. ... 1/10 11/16

Do. demand ... 1/4

Do. 4 months' sight ... 1/10 1/16

France—Bank T.T. ... 2/37

Germany—Bank T.T. ... 1/9 1/2

India T.T. ... 1/12 1/2

Do. demand ... 1/12 1/2

Singapore T.T. ... 71 1/2

Japan—Bank T.T. ... 92 1/2

Java—Bank T.T. ... 13 1/2

Buying.

1 months' sight L/C ... 1/11

3 months' sight L/C ... 1/11 1/2

30 days' sight San Francisco & New York ... 47 1/2

4 months' sight ... 47 1/2

30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne ... 1/12 1/2

1 months' sight F.R.B. ... 2/4 1/2

6 months' sight ... 2/4 1/2

1 months' sight Germany ... 1/8

30 days' sight ... 37 1/2

Bank of England rate ... 24 7/8

Sovereign ... 10/5 1/2

Today's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. WILLIAM WILSON has this day assumed charge of the Company as ACTING CHIEF MANAGER during the absence on leave of Mr. W. B. DIXON, or until further notice.

By Order of the Board of Directors, C. P. CHATER, Chairman.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [710]

NOTICE.

THE authority given by us to Mr. A. M. DA CRUZ to sign the name of our Firm for procuration has been withdrawn.

BARRETTO & Co.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [738]

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at No. 15, Queen's Road Central, as GENERAL MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, under the style of CRUZ, BASTO & Co.

A. M. DA CRUZ, J. M. F. BASTO.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [739]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLARIQ" FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown; and all Goods undelivered after the 18th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 24th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th instant, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [737]

Intimations.

ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY, LD.

THE PUBLIC MAY RELY

IMPLICITLY ON GETTING

FROM US

PIANOS

OF THE

HIGHEST CLASS

EMBODYING THE VERY BEST

MUSICAL AND WEARING

QUALITIES,

AT

MODERATE PRICES.

OUR CLIENTS HAVE THE

ADVANTAGE OF OUR

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS

EXPERTS,

DEVOTED

EXCLUSIVELY

TO THE PIANO TRADE.

WE ARE BY FAR THE

LARGEST IMPORTERS

AND

THE PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL.

Public opinion on the "drink question" has changed remarkably during the past generation. It is no longer a feting and conventional and of the hospitable dinner for the jovial company to be sprawling under the table; the hard drinker is now becoming rare, and pure water is becoming recognized more and more widely as the most natural and the best of beverages. Last month Sir Frederick Trevelyan, the eminent surgeon whose recent visit to Hongkong will be remembered, lectured in London before a temperance society on the physical effects of alcohol. Sir Frederick said that alcohol was, of course, distinctly a poison. It had certain uses, like other poisons, but the limitations on its use should be as strict as on arsenic, opium, and strychnine. It was a curiously insidious poison, producing effects which seemed to be only relieved by taking more of it—a remark which applied to another insidious poison, morphine, or opium. It had a certain position as medicine, but in the last 25 years its use by the medical profession had steadily and emphatically diminished. People were often heard to say that alcohol was an excellent appetizer when taken before meals. But the appetite did not need artificial stimulation; if the body wanted feeding it demanded food. As for its "aiding digestion," it hindered digestion even when taken in small amounts, as could be easily demonstrated. Then there was the idea that alcohol was strengthening. As a fact, it curiously modified the nourishment of the body; it greatly lessened the output of the body's cells, very important matters to the drunkard, and it necessarily an ill-nourished man; and to reach the acme of physical condition was impossible if any alcohol was used. Its stimulating effect was only momentary, and after that had passed off the capacity for work fell enormously. Alcohol, as it were, brought up the whole of the reserve forces of the body and threw them into action, and when these were used up there was nothing to fall back on. It dissipated rather than conserved bodily energy. As a work producer it was exceedingly extravagant, and might lead to physical bankruptcy; and he was not speaking, he would remind them, of excessive drinking. It was a curious fact that troops could not march on alcohol. In the Tientsin relief column, which he accompanied, the first men to drop out were simply the men who drank. The fact was as clear as if they had all borne labels on their backs. As for the statement that alcohol was "a great thing for the circulation," it increased the heart-beat and reddened the skin by using up the body's reserve power, but then the heart's action became emphatically weaker a temporary effect being got at an enormous cost. The action of alcohol on the central nervous system was very definite, and was that of a functional poison, first stimulating and then depressing the nervous system. The higher nervous centres went first, becoming slightly dulled. The man who worked on even a moderate amount of alcohol was not at his best. Fine work could not be done under that condition. The use of alcohol was absolutely inconsistent with a surgeon's work, or with any work demanding quick and alert judgment. He was much struck by the number of professional men who for this reason had discontinued the use of alcohol in the middle of the day.

The last notion he would refer to was that alcohol kept out the cold—that a "little nip" was good when going out into cold air, and so forth. In the words of a great authority, alcohol really lowered the temperature of the body by increased loss of heat and to some extent by increased oxidation, and much reduced the power of the body to resist cold. Finally, he would say that the great and laudable ambition of all, and especially of young men, to be "fit" could not possibly be achieved if they took alcohol. It was simply preposterous to suppose that any young healthy person needed any alcohol whatever; and, indeed, he was much better without even the smallest amount of it. Having spent the greater part of his life operating, he would say, with Sir James Paget, that of all people those he depended on to be on the wine drinkers. He hoped that what he had said would help his hearers to answer such absolute fallacies as "a glass of port can do you no harm."

THE DEPTH OF WATER AND VESSEL'S SPEED.

Last month, in London, before the Junior Institution of Engineers, Mr. Leslie C. Lambert read a paper entitled, "The Influence of Depth of Water on Speed of Vessels."

The author said that the great importance of the question of the influence of the depth of water on the speed of vessels had come into prominence during the last year owing to the difficulty experienced by the British Admiralty contractors in obtaining the required speed for the new destroyers of the "River" class. It was discovered that the chief difficulty lay in the fact that the depth of water in which the trials were made was not sufficient to ensure the best performance. Curiously enough, experiments with Danish torpedo-boats had indicated that there might be a shallow draught, 2 to 2½ fathoms, which gave a better result than a deeper draught, but this was abnormal. With larger craft of the modern destroyer type, an increase in depth had been proved to result in an increase of speed, and tests on the Tyne made with the same boat had shown approximately 1 knot increased speed in 20 fathoms as compared with 8 fathoms. On the map in measured mile, with a depth of 8 fathoms, a speed of 23 knots was obtained; in the new mile off Dover, in 16 fathoms, 25 knots; and on the Skeltonville mile, in 40 fathoms, 26 knots, under the same conditions, and with the same horse-power. Turning to the influence of the depth of water on the speed of large craft, two instances might be given of trials of some cruisers in the British Navy. The "Latona" and sister ship "Terpsichore," both second-class cruisers, were tried at different depths of water. The "Latona" was run on the mile in Stokes Bay, and the "Terpsichore" on the deeper Skeltonville mile on the Flinch of Clyde. The "Latona," at 8,700 horse-power, gave a speed of approximately 16½ knots, and the "Terpsichore," at the same horse-power, gave 16 knots. This represents a gain of approximately 0.4 knot due to an extra depth of water of 150 ft. The cruiser "Edgar" was run in Stokes Bay, requiring 13,200 horse-power to attain 20½ knots. On a subsequent run between Plymouth and Falmouth, in water of an average depth of 50 fathoms, the high speed of 21 knots was obtained with 710 less horse-power. This represents at the same horse-power a gain of about ¼ knot, due to increased depth of water, and it also shows that "Edgar" would have attained 20½ knots with about 1,500 horse-power less than was necessary in Stokes Bay. The experiments made by the "Edgar" had shown that the deeper water resistance may be exceeded by 50 per cent. in moderately shallow water, and the late Mr. Froude's investigations led to the assumption that with the present high speeds the depth of water should be considerably more than ten times the draught.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Kampot, Fr. s.s., 400, Le Bail, 10th July, Saigon 5th July, Rice.—Man Fat.

M. Struve, Ger. s.s., 966, P. Bandi, 10th July, Mauritius 15th June, Sugar.—Wing Sing Co.

Australian, Br. s.s., 1,773, W. G. McArthur, 11th July, Kobe 6th July, Gen.—G. & L. Co.

Massagon, Br. s.s., 4,907, W. H. S. Hall, 11th July, Bombay 24th June, and Singapore 5th July, Twist and Cotton.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Kwailin, Br. s.s., 1,072, W. D. Brymer, 11th July, Hilo 7th July, Sugar.—B. & S.

Petchaburi, Ger. s.s., 1,375, G. Hillmann, 11th July, Bangkok 4th July, Rice and Gen.—B. & S.

Cyprus, Br. s.s., 2,174, J. W. Knox, 11th July, Calcutta 23rd June, Coal.—Order.

Halvard, Nor. s.s., 1,100, Andersen, 11th July, Cherbon 2nd July, Sugar.—Chinese.

Blackheath, Br. s.s., 1,719, Sherborne, 11th July, Wuhu 5th July, Gen.—D. & Co. Ltd.

Clan Mackenzie, Br. s.s., 1,921, G. W. Whitman, 11th July, Kobe via Moli 6th July, Gen.—A. K. & Co.

Carl Menzell, Ger. s.s., 984, G. Cornard, 11th July, Cebu 7th July, Ballast.—E. A. T. Co.

Chunshang, Br. s.s., 1,418, R. Cox, 12th July, Pekalongan 3rd July, Sugar.—J. M. & Co.

Castor, Nor. s.s., 774, J. Martin, 12th July, Singapore 5th July, Petroleum.—Order.

Benlarig, Br. s.s., 2,510, A. Wallace, 12th July, Singapore 6th July, Gen.—G. & L. Co.

Taishan, Br. s.s., 1,121, J. T. Laine, 12th July, Hilo 8th July, Sugar.—B. & Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Castor, for Tientsin.

Empress of Japan, for Shanghai.

Australian, for Port Darwin.

Adala, for Calcutta.

Sungliang, for Hilo.

Keowun, for Nagasaki.

Ichia, for Singapore.

Departures.

July 12.

Empress of Japan, for Vancouver.

Hanoi, for Hoihow.

Jacob Diederichsen, for Hoihow.

Tienchi, for Singapore.

Gilman, for Shanghai.

Yihyien, for Calcutta.

Waihai, for Hilo.

Ichia, for Bombay.

Oanfa, for Singapore.

Passengers arrived.

Per Fenlarig, from Singapore.—Mr. Kenneth Macdonald.

Per Petchaburi, from Bangkok.—Messrs. Schmidt and Hansen.

Per M. Struve, from Mauritius.—Capt. Folkeham, and 193 Chinese.

Per Australian, from Kobe for Hongkong.—Messrs. A. Williams and H. Olsen.

For Manila.—Mrs. and Miss Baldwin, Mrs. Krug, and Mr. T. Roberts.

For Port Darwin.—Miss O'Neill, and Mrs. Budgeon.

For Thursday Island.—Japanese.

For Sydney.—Messrs. W. C. H. Roberts, P. M. C. Smith, Misses A. E. Smith, M. Smith, Martin, Mrs. Milne Walker, Messrs. E. Litchfield and W. E. Courthope.

Passengers departed.

Per Tonkin, for Shanghai.—Mr. Androil, Mrs. Clara Sagal, Rev. P. Antonin at Louis, Messrs. A. Borer, G. de Silva, Tromeur, Mrs. Ernestina Felmann, Messrs. M. Papi and Emil Donnerisen.

Per Kobe.—Mr. Wong Big.

Per Yokohama.—Mr. J. Henne.

Per Oceanic, for Saigon.—Messrs. Lawrence A. Brock, Chung Lim Chuen, Boni et Heco, Vip O. Shan and C. B. Jessens.

For Singapore.—Mrs. F. C. Hagedorn, Mr. Tan Yan Tiane, Mrs. R. L. Anderson, Messrs. S. A. Marican, Goh Liang Yong Chan E. Boh, and Miss Okon.

For Colombo.—Miss H. Felmann.

For Marcellus.—Mr. Richard, Mr. and Mrs. Savoy, Rev. I. De Antonio José Gomes, and Mr. Douglas.

Shipping Report.

Sir. Petchaburi from Bangkok.—Sly winds, fine weather all through.

Sir. Halting from Foochow.—Moderate moonsoon, and fine clear weather.

Sir. Cyusi from Calcutta.—Light breeze, and clear weather throughout passage.

Sir. Taishan from Hilo.—Light N. to NW. winds, smooth, clear and fine throughout.

Sir. Australian from Kobe.—Fresh SW. winds throughout, with strong Nly current, with fine weather.

Vessels in Port.

Steamers.

Aldershot, Br. s.s., 1,354, Adam, 5th July, Canton 5th July, Gen.—D. & Co. Ltd.

Bourbon, Fr. s.s., 990, Sisco, 10th July, Saigon 6th July, Rice.—Chinese.

Chowfa, Ger. s.s., 1,055, F. Spiesen, 10th July, Bangkok and Swatow 9th July, Rice and Wood.—B. & S.

Chowfa, Ger. s.s., 1,115, H. Textor, 5th July, Bangkok 10th June, Rice.—B. & S.

Eve, Nor. s.s., 1,915, Salvesen, 10th July, Cardiff 17th May, Coal.—Order.

Germania, Ger. s.s., 1,715, T. Petersen, 5th July, Hoihow 4th July, Rice.—J. & Co.

Haiching, Br. s.s., 1,267, A. E. Hodgins, 11th July, Foochow via Amoy and Swatow 10th July, Gen.—D. & L. Co.

Hero, Nor. s.s., 2,418, O. Syvertsen, 8th July, Kuchino 1st July, Coal.—M. B. K.

Hinsang, Br. s.s., 1,400, G. Davies, 8th July, Java 29th June, Sugar.—J. M. & Co.

Kailong, Br. s.s., 986, E. Finlayson, 8th July, Cebu 4th July, Hemp and Sugar.—B. & S.

Keenun, Br. s.s., 1,727, R. Conradi, 10th July, Singapore 5th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Keong Wat, Ger. s.s., 1,115, Köhler, 8th July, Bangkok 2nd July, Rice.—B. & S.

Kirkfield, Br. s.s., 1,291, T. B. Watson, 9th July, Calcutta 22nd June, Coal.—J. M. & Co.

Laisang, Br. s.s., 1,450, P. M. B. Lake, 9th July, Calcutta 24th June, Penang and Singapore 4th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Loongang, Br. s.s., 1,092, G. S. Weigall, 10th July, Manila 7th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Manche, Fr. s.s., 1,400, Norward, 10th July, Halibong 7th July, Gen.—M. M.

Mongolia, Am. s.s., 2,750, W. P. S. Porter, 10th July, San Francisco 7th June, Honolulu 15th, Yokohama 27th, Kobe 2nd July, Nagasaki 5th, and Shanghai 5th, Mail and Gen.—P. & M. S. Co.

Newby Hall, Br. s.s., 2,875, A. Buck, 6th July, Barry 26th May, Coal.—Order.

Numania, Ger. s.s., 2,804, H. Brühmer, 10th July, Moli 5th July, Gen.—P. & A. S. S. Co.

Palma, Br. s.s., 4,913, G. W. Cockman, 11th July, Moli 6th July, Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Pleides, Br. s.s., 2,032, F. G. Porington, 10th July, Manila 8th July, Gen.—D. & Co. Ltd.

Rubi, Br. s.s., 1,519, A. H. Nolley, 10th July, Manila 8th July, Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Taiyuan, Br. s.s., 1,450, L. Dawson, 10th July, Australia via Ports and Manila 24th June, Gen.—B. & S.

Telemachus, Br. s.s., 1,300, J. Williamson, 5th July, Saigon 1st July, Gen.—Order.

Tjilajap, Dut. s.s., 2,495, H. Koops, 11th July, Macassar 2nd July, Gen.—C. J. L.

Tintau, Ger. s.s., 1,005, O. Koch, 10th July, Bangkok 1st July, Rice and Gen.—B. & S.

Sailing Vessels.

Combrilbar, Br. 4-masted ship, 2,151, George, 2nd June, Cardiff 2nd Jan., Coal.—Government.

Steamers Expected.

Vessel	From	Agents	Date
Coromandel	Singapore	P. & O. Co.	July 13
Chingto	Kobe	B. & S.	July 13
Empire	Manila	G. L. & Co.	July 13
Silvia	Colombo	H. A. L.	July 15
Daralong	Singapore	N. Y. K.	July 17
Prinz Heinrich	Colombo	M. & Co.	July 18
Athenian	Japan	C. P. R. Co.	July 18
China	Japan	M. & Co.	July 18
Emp. of China	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	July 24
P. Sigismund	Sydney	M. & Co.	July 31
Arabia	Portland	P. & A. Co.	Aug. 1
Ras Dara	New York	S. T. & Co.	Aug. 21

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Returns.

Vessel	From	Agents	Date
Travancore	at Kowloon Dock		
Humber	"		
Germania	"		
Hoching	"		
Taiyuan	"		
Manche	Cominopolian		
Chowfa	"		
Kampot	Aberdeen		

Ships Passed the Canal.

Onward.—14th June.—Den of Crombie, Austria. 17th June.—Libria, Grafion, Patroclus, Hudson, Keenun, Fingling, Verdanda. 21st June.—Southgrove, 24th June.—Malacca, Pak Ling. 27th June.—Berleth, 30th June.—Witkind, Achilles, Agincourt, 4th July.—Prona, Bismarck, Sydney, Pyrrhus, Akholl, Stuttgart, Eornschang, Arona, Ochono, Rhenania. 7th July.—Antenor, Bayern, Candia, Glenroy, Maehoon, Heliothithis. 12th July.—Polynest, Prince Eitel, Friedrich.

Homeward.—21st June.—Jadrami, 4th July.—Bayern, Seydlitz. 12th July.—Socotra.

Arrivals at Home.—14th June.—Kaitou. 17th June.—Agamemnon. 21st June.—Frisian. 21st June.—Artemista, Tunkai. 27th June.—Jaton, Para. 30th June.—Schuyllill, Trieste, Ernest Simon, Slavonia. 4th July.—Roon, Naustova. 7th July.—Lewther Castle. 12th July.—Lauris, Rynvinn, Doridan, Diomed, Tyden.

Post Office.

Keelung, Moli, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash.—Per *Platades*, 13th July, 11 A.M.

Macao.—Per *Hungking*, 13th July, 1.15 P.M.

Newchwang.—Per *M. Struve*, 13th July, 5 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.—Per *Hat-ching*, 14th July, 9 A.M.

Bangkok.—Per *Chowfa*, 14th July, 11 A.M.

Bangkok.—Per *Kongwah*, 14th July, 11 A.M.

Macao.—Per *Hungking*, 14th July, 1.15 P.M.

Singapore, Sourabaya and Samarang.—Per *Hinsang*, 14th July, 3 P.M.

Shanghai.—Per *Fouang*, 14th July, 3 P.M.

Manila.—Per *Loongang*, 14th July, 3 P.M.

Cebu and Hilo.—Per *Kailong*, 14th July, 3 P.M.

Shanghai and Chinkiang.—Per *Loongmoon*, 14th July, 3 P.M.

Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth.—Per *Chingfa*, 14th July, 3 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.—Per *Clan Macdonald*, 15th July, 10 A.M.

Kobe.—Per *Taiyuan*, 15th July, 3 P.M.

Shanghai and Chinkiang.—Per *Lydia*, 15th July, 3 P.M.

Chefoo and Newchwang.—Per *Hugh*, 15th July, 3 P.M.

Amoy, Straits and Rangoon.—Per *Pandua*, 15th July, 5 P.M.

Shanghai, Moli, Kobe and Yokohama.—Per *Tjilajap*, 17th July, 11 A.M.

Tientsin.—Per *Wang*, 17th July, 2 P.M.

Shanghai.—Per *Kwailin*, 17th July, 3 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.—Per *Laitang*, 18th July, 10 A.M.

Swatow, Waihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin.—Per *Chihli*, 18th July, 10 A.M.

Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco.—Per *Mongolia*, 18th July, 11 A.M.

Manila.—Per *Taming*, 18th July, 3 P.M.

Europe, &c., India, via Tuticorin.—Per *Sachin*, 19th July, 11 A.M.

Amoy, Shanghai, Moli, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. and Tacoma, Wash.—Per *Siamun*, 20th July, 11 A.M.

Keelung, Moli, Kobe, Yokohama and Portland.—Per *Amantha*, 21st July, 3 P.M.

Manila.—Per *Zeyher*, 22nd July, 11 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per *Empress of China*, 22nd Aug., 11 A.M.

Mails for Canton, Samshui, Wuchow and Macao will be closed on week days at 7.30 every morning. On Sundays the mail for Macao will be closed at 8 a.m.; and that for Canton at 9 a.m.

Mails for Namien, Sanbu, Kengmoo, Kanchuk, Samshui, Wuchow, and Canton every evening at 5 p.m. On Sundays the mails will be closed at 9 a.m.

No mail will be closed for Canton on Saturday evening.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG.

Alberts, K. Large, H. J. C.

Baker, A. S. Lewis, A. R.

Baldwin, Mrs. Luckie, A. R.

Bingham, Mr. & Mrs. Macdonald, D.

J. E. and child Mackay, C. H.

Blirbeck, R. J. Martini, Dr. O.

Bissell, W. S. Maleda, K.

Blisney, S. Melkie, Mr. and Mrs.

Blair, D. K. Menasche, L.

Brighton, F. G. Menasche, G.

Broughall, L. Miller, P. L.

Carver, W. L. Moon, Mr. & Mrs. R. M.

Chalmers, Dr. Chambers, Mr. & Mrs. Moore, Dr. W. B. A.

H. K. Morrison, Mrs.

Clark, Hon. Dr. Francis Murray, E. H.

Clark, T. Murray, P. C.

Clegg, R. M., Eng. Lt. Newton, A. G.

and Mrs. H. I. Offord, Mrs. Patey E.

Coch, J. W. Ollie, O. C.

Copp, Mrs. Capt. Stan, Mr. F. N. Le

Copp, Miss Paritt, W.

Craig, J. C. Penke, W.

Cunningham, G. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs.

Davies, F. O. T. L.

Dayles, W. J. Row, C. H.

Descon, F. H. Reynolds, T. J. R.

Donnell, F. H. Roach, Mrs. J. S. and

Donnell, Capt. & Mrs. child

Downing, Mr. T. C. Rothenback, S. D.

Eymal, A. Rose, W. J. & servant

Fletcher, H. Scott, A. O.

Foot, B. L. Shaw, F. A.

Giles, Mr. and Mrs. B. Skott, A. J.

Gillon, E. C. Skott, O.

Grant, A. W. Snewin, E. A.

Grone, Dr. F. Soper, C. H.

Hall, Capt. I. Stanley, H. H.

Hanson, J. Staunton, Mrs.

Harling, R. Stein, A. L.

Hawlett, H. J. Stewart, W. M.

Hecker, H. Swindells, Dr. Edgar

Hurst, R. W., Engineer. Thompson, M. L.

Capt. Trimbull, W. D.

Innes, Capt. P. Unbehun, C. H.

Kemp, H. H. Vickers, R. C.

Kerr, F. W. W. A. L. E.

King, Dr. Samuel Wiggin, H.

Krug, A. H. Wright, Mr. and Mrs.

Laing, Dr. Laing, Dr.

CRAIGKIBURN.

Dunn, G. H. Russell, Mrs.

Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs.

Gibbons, J. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs.

Kapley, B. D. Grant

Lyons, F. W. Webb, Mr. and Mrs.

Marchant, Capt. and Mrs. Mountague

Mrs. and children Wilson, Dr. Newell

McPherson, J. L. Young, J. Ashton

Nicholls, E. A.

PEAK.

Aucott, E. F. King, Dr. and Mrs.

Beattie, A. Louder, Mr.

Beattie, M. P. Macdonald, Mr.

Bornand, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, R.

Bourcheir, Mr. & Mrs. Meico, Mr. and Mrs. G.

Boyd, Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, R.

Brown, Mr. & Mrs. D. E. Moxon, Mr. and Mrs.

Clocher, A. N. Herbert

Cook, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Mueller, E.

Darling, Col. Olla, F. B.

Dixon, Mr. O'Neill, J. L. Hugh

Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Parny, Major

Gales, Capt. Parny, Capt. H. W.

Hallingworth, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Major

Mrs. Piggott, Mr. and Mrs.

Harker, B. Brotherton Pollock, K. C. Mr.

Hassan, Mr. and Mrs. Reigle, Dr. and Mrs.

Haynes, Col. Sawyer, Capt. and Mrs.

Hazelard, F. A. Sinelair, A.

Helgaup, A. Stadt, Mr. and Mrs.

Hett, Mr. and Mrs. Van de

H. Taget Stokes, Mr.

Hindels, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas, Mr.

Hudg, U. Uffell, W. von

Jeffries, H. U. Vanden, Gordon

Johnson, Rev. Vereker, Capt. and

Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs.

Kaye, Major and Mrs. White, Dr. and Mrs.

Kelsall, Major & Mrs. M. J.

OCCIDENTAL.

Alford, J. R. Kuhn, J.

Anderson, Fred. Leonhardt, Dr. M. A.

Anderson, G. Lindenberg, W.

Anderson, H. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs.

Chandler, Lieut. (Army) Reduc, Miss Stesie

Fisher, R. Majer, Capt. and Mrs.

Gerrh, M. and child

Gibbard, J. Muller, P.

Green, J. B. Munro, Miss A.

Hales, G. L. Offield, D.

Harms, F. Ohme, A.

Hedges, G. Owen, O. E.

Holmes, Dr. F. Paldmann, Capt. H.

Jensen, H. Rasmussen, M.

Johnson, R. C. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. G.

Kanitz, R. H. and children

Key, Dr. H. Schmidt, Dr. H.

Kock, P. Vojacek, R.

Kortor, Fr. Wawanka, A.

Krill, G. Veenachumised, A.

KOWLOON.

Chenoworth, Capt. Price, Capt. and Mrs.

Evans, Mr. and Mrs. O. L.

Pinkers and child Tenkate, Mr. and Mrs.

Hall, J. S.

July 11 at 4 p.m.

Barometer 29.90 29.84

Temperature 86 84

Humidity 69 68

Rainfall —

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

July 11th, 1905, a.m.

	Bar.	Th.	Hum.	Wind	Wv.
Vladivostok	7 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	7 a.m.	29.90	—	—	—
Hakodate	7 a.m.	29.93	—	—	—
Kochi	7 a.m.	29.94	—	—	—
Nagasaki	7 a.m.	29.93	—	—	—
Kagoshima	7 a.m.	29.91	—	—	—
Oshima	7 a.m.	29.92	—	—	—
Naha	7 a.m.	29.93	—	—	—
Ihigakijima	7 a.m.	29.90	—	—	—
Taihou	7 a.m.	29.86	—	—	—
Taipei	7 a.m.	29.85	—	—	—
Tainan	7 a.m.	29.87	—	—	—
Koshun	7 a.m.	29.88	—	—	—
Pescadore	7 a.m.	29.84	—	—	—
Waihaiwei	7 a.m.	29.71	68	WNW	2
Gutalaf	7 a.m.	29.71	—	—	—
Sharp Peak	7 a.m.	29.82	84	SE	3
Amoy	7 a.m.	29.81	87	SE	1
Swatow	7 a.m.	29.81	87	SE	1
Canton	7 a.m.	29.84	80	SE	1
Hongkong	7 a.m.	29.80	86	SE	1
Victoria Peak	7 a.m.	29.80	86	SE	1
Gap Rock	7 a.m.	29.80	86	SE	1
Macao	7 a.m.	29.73	87	SE	1
Haiphong	7 a.m.	29.88	87	WNW	1
Bacolo	7 a.m.	29.87	82	WNW	1
Cebu	7 a.m.	29.87	82	SE	1
C. St. James	7 a.m.	29.87	82	SE	1

July 12th, 1905, a.m.

	Bar.	Th.	Hum.	Wind	Wv.
Vladivostok	7 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	7 a.m.	29.92	—		

Mails.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"SIMLA,"
Captain C. D. Goldsmith, R.M.R., carrying His
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this
for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 13th July,
at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the
above Ports in connection with the Company's
S.S. *Marmora*, 10,500 tons, from Colombo.
Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is
secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will
be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Arabia*,
due in London on the 27th August.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1905.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.



STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, LONDON,
HAVRE, BORDEAUX,
MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "TOURANE."

Captain R. Girard, will be despatched for MAR-
SEILLES on TUESDAY, the 25th July,
at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. *TOKIN*..... 8th August.
S.S. *SYDNEY*..... 22nd August.
S.S. *ARMAND BEHIC*..... 5th September.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA,
VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
<i>Pleasant</i>	3,753	F.G. Purinton	At July 13
<i>Shawmut</i>	3,666	E. V. Roberts	" July 20
<i>Tremont</i>	3,666	T.W. Garlick	" Aug. 8

! Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont*
are fitted with very superior accommodation
for first and second class passengers. The
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness
at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo
carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905.

To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy
Town.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [692]

TO LET.

A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, at
present in occupation of the Steam
Laundry Co., Ltd.
No. 1, RIFON TERRACE.
FLATS in MORSTON TERRACE, facing
Polo Ground.
OFFICES in course of erection, CON-
NAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIKE).
GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1905. [69]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
"FOREST LODGE," Caine Road.
Apply to—
H. N. MODY.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1905. [537]

TO LET.

SHOP No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
First Floor, No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD,
CENTRAL.
Second Floor, Nos. 12 and 14, QUEEN'S
ROAD, CENTRAL.
Apply to—
S. HISNEY,
Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1905. [639]

TO LET.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, Two, in
Garden Road, near the Ferry, with Fine
Bright and Airy Rooms. GAS and ELECTRIC
BELLS laid on. Commanding fine view of the
Harbour.
Rents very moderate.

Apply to—
H. RUTTONJEE,
No. 5, D'Almeida Street,
37 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1905. [627]

For Sale.

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,
and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts)
or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents:—

SIEMSEN & CO.,

Hongkong, 10th January, 1904. [57]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

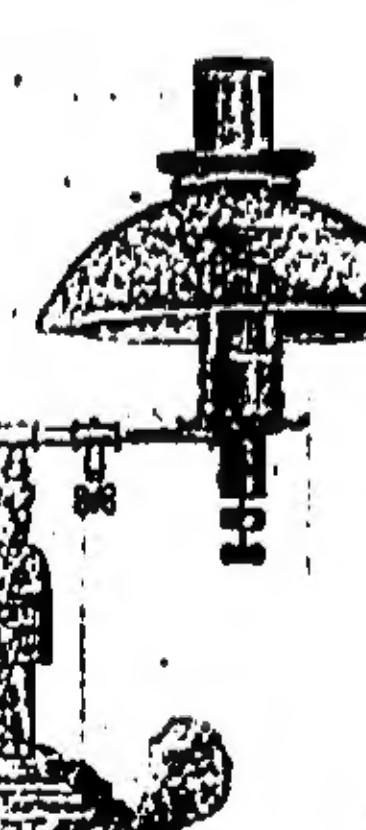
\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.

\$2.70 per Bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905. [50]

FOR SALE.



INCANDESCENT
Lamps of all
descriptions from the best
makers.

Incandescent
Mantles,
Chimneys,
Globes, Shades,
&c., for
Gasoline and
Gas Lamps at the most
moderate prices.

Lamps fixed
up for Buyers
free of charge.

Naphtha of
the best kind
kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,

56, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1904. [54]

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & PORTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE ACTUAL AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	70,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$8,000,000 \$250,000	\$1,493,408	Div. of £1.10/- and bonus of £1 @ ex- change 1/11 9/16=\$21.46 for second half-year 1904	5 %	\$850 buyers London 288 \$37 buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	90,925	£7	£5	\$100,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903		\$37 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,400,000 \$1,730	\$150,494	\$17 for 1903	5 1/2 %	\$320 buyers
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$550,000 \$11,992 \$362,966 \$371,445	Nil.	\$4 1/2 for year-ended 30.4.1904	4 1/2 %	\$67 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 217,119	Interim of 7/6 1904	8 %	Tls. 82 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$72,749 \$893,119 \$845,773 \$200,000	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1903	5 %	\$200 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$37,704 \$1,000,000	\$485,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$174
FIRE INSURANCES								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$18,093 \$2,241	\$339,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$87 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,200,505	\$360,372	\$34 for 1903	11 1/2 %	\$304 sales
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$255	\$25	\$5,000 \$18,419 \$150,000	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	5 %	\$30
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$18,444	Nil.	\$2 for year ended 30.6.1904	5 1/2 %	\$354 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$18,444	\$29,160	\$1 for second half-year 1904	9 1/2 %	\$27 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	\$205,000 \$1,000,000	£5,853	10/- for 1903 @ 1/10 5/16=\$5.378	5 1/2 %	\$974 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	\$1.50	\$1.50	Tls. 21,000	Tls. 43,762	Tls. 2 1/2 final making Tls. 4 1/2 for 1904	7 1/2 %	Tls. 61
Do. (Preference)	100,000	£1	£1	\$40,000	Tls. 38,852	Tls. 1 1/2 final making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1904	7 1/2 %	Tls. 50
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	\$4,116		Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 3) for 1904	4 1/2 %	Tls. 22 1/2 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$6,000	\$929	\$1.80 for year ending 30.4.1905	5 1/2 %	\$55 sellers
Do.	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$24,217		\$0.90	3 1/2 %	\$27 sellers
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000 \$21,075 \$130,153	\$21,231	\$10 for 1904	7 %	\$142
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	\$1.50	\$1.50	Tls. 276,679	Tls. 6,190	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1904	11 %	Tls. 30
PEPPERIES								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000	\$2,812	Final of \$15 making \$20 for 1914	6 1/2 %	\$213 sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$85,987	\$3 for 1897		\$34 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,635	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04	3 1/2 %	Tls. 70 sales
MINING								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$40,000	\$7,820	Interim of 1/- (No. 4)		Tls. 74 buyers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	none	G \$672,091	Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5)	5 1/2 %	G \$17 ex div.
Pauk Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	\$4,873	Dr. \$4,029	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents		\$43 buyers
Crédit Francaise des Chénoboues du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 251,337 Fcs. 1,529,612	Fcs. 85,766	Final of Fcs. 25 making Fcs. 55 for 1903		\$400
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS								
Farnham (S.S.C.) Ryd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 34,924	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 13 for 1904/5	9 1/2 %	Tls. 141 buyers
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	12,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$8,577	\$2.75 for 1904	11 1/2 %	\$29 ex. new \$27 new
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$33,500	\$29,422	Final of \$24 making \$5 for 1904	5 1/2 %	\$95 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$33,500	\$498,289	\$6 dividend and \$1 bonus for 2nd half- year 1904	7 1/2 %	\$191 sales
Hewarth Erskine, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$60,000		\$10 div. & \$5 bonus for year end. 30/6/04	5 1/2 %	\$270 buyers
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$68	\$68	\$55,500	\$480	\$14 for 1903	7 %	\$38 sellers
Riley Hargreaves & Co., Limited	2,750	\$100	\$100	\$150,000	\$49,936	\$10 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus for 1903	6 1/2 %	\$111
Do. (Preference)	2,750					\$7 dividend		\$225
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Ltd.	34,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 487,210 Tls. 59,880	Tls. 10,711	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1904	5 1/2 %	Tls. 1874 buyers
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	37,000	\$100	\$100	\$2,100,000	\$206,645	\$20 for 2nd half year making \$25 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$85
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 17,500	Tls. 2,762	Tls. 18 for 1904	9 1/2 %	Tls. 194
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS								
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	none Tls. 34,000 Tls. 8,000	\$9,989	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1904	8 %	\$314 sales
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 8,000	Tls. 805	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 9	6 1/2 %	Tls. 135 sales
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	\$12		Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904	10 %	Tls. 48 buyers
Do. (Founders)	123	\$15	\$15	\$20,000	\$1,502	None		\$100
Do. (New Issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15			Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	7 %	\$74 sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$10,000	\$3,554	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$138
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000	\$37,875	Final of \$6 making \$12 for 1904	10 1/2 %	\$116
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 20,980	Tls. 7,202	Tls. 2 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.1905	13 %	Tls. 19
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$200,000	First year	Interim of \$4		\$105
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$200,000 \$50,000	\$11,058	90 cents for 1904	7 %	\$124 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$377	\$3 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$40 sales
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 40,766	Tls. 3 final and Tls. 2 bonus making	6 1/2 %	Tls. 1224 buyers
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 670	Tls. 8 for 1904	10 1/2 %	Tls. 47 sellers
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,776	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 67,300	Tls. 725	Tls. 5 for 1904	5 1/2 %	Tls. 120 sellers
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited	3,754	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	Tls. 5,150	None		Tls. 12 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,247	Final of \$1.70 making \$3.20 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$54
COTTON MILLS								
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 11,555	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	9 1/2 %	Tls. 43 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Co., Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$22,862	50 cents for the year ending 31.7.04	3 %	\$164 sellers
INTERNATIONAL COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.								
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 50,000 Tls. 35,227	Tls. 13,629	Interim of 3 % a/c 1898		Tls. 424 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 10,000	Interim of 4 % a/c 1898 on 6000 shares		Tls. 48 buyers
Do.	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 8,115	Tls. 22,050	4 % for 1897		Tls. 160 sales
CIGARS AND TOBACCO COS.								
Alhambra, Limited	300	\$200	\$200	none	Dr. P. 2,584	\$125 for year ending 30.6.1900		\$200
Philippine Company, Limited	7,500	\$10	\$10	none		First year		\$91 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,091	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 9	13 1/2 %	Tls. 68 sales
MISCELLANEOUS								
Anglo-German Breweing Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none		First year		\$118 sales
Pell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,664	12/6	12/6	none	\$1,161	\$5 per share for 1903	5 %	\$185 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$1,182	\$3 for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$30
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$114 sales
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 718	\$1 for 1904	8 %	Tls. 633 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$3,750	None		\$50
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$1,581	80 cents for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$24 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$5	none		\$14 for year ending 31.1.1903		\$17 sellers
Fraser and Neave, Limited	4,500	\$50	\$50	\$112,500	\$2,706	\$5 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$100
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$9,054	\$2 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$243 sellers
Hall & Holts, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$186,000	\$7,551	Final of \$14 making \$24	9 1/2 %	\$27 sales
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	£25,394 £25,000	£8,188	£1 div. and 2/- bonus for 1904	7 %	\$170 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,747	\$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1904	6 1/2 %	\$17
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$50,000	\$2,795	\$15 for year ending 30.11.1904	7 1/2 %	\$124 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$50,000	\$5,335	Final of \$13 making \$17 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$224
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$60,000	\$11,137	\$10 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$17
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000	\$299	Interim of 50 cents 30.3.04	12 1/2 %	\$124 buyers
Kat Brothers, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$475,000	\$3,400	\$8 for 1903	6 %	\$145 buyers
Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	2,500	\$100	\$100	none	\$21,582	Interim of \$5	7 1/2 %	\$145 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 528,210 Tls. 19,465	Tls. 35,849	2nd quarterly of Tls. 5, paid 15.6.05 mak- ing so far Tls. 12 1/2 for 1903	10 %	Tls. 185 sales
Maynard and Company, Limited	3,400	\$10	\$10	none		\$10 for year ending 31.10.1904	9 %	\$23
Morden, (E. L.) Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 117,638	Tls. 5 for 1902		Tls. 25
Moutrie (S.) & Company, Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$5,000	\$832	Final of \$3 making \$5 for the year ending 30.6.04	9 %	\$54 sales
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	\$50	None	Dr. \$5,537	None		\$50
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 145,000 Tls. 108,172	Tls. 8,011	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 4 1/2 for 1904	7 %	Tls. 1224 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 10,247	\$15 for 1903	6 %	Tls. 20
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,958	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1904	8 1/2 %	Tls. 1674
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,000	£20	£20	Tls. 170,000	Tls. 17,220	Final of 37/6 making \$37 1/2 for 1904	4 1/2 %	Tls. 420 buyers
Singapore Dispensary, Limited	500	\$50	\$50	\$250,000	\$1,760	\$64 for year ended 31/7/1904	5 1/2 %	\$80 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$5,068	None		\$25
Team Laundry Company, Limited	5,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$3,644	60 cents for year ended 31.5.04	7 1/2 %	\$8 buyers
Straits Ice Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$25,000	\$700	\$10 for second half year 1904	13 1/2 %	\$150 buyers
Straits Trading Company, Limited	250,000	\$10	\$10	\$750,000 \$50,000	\$8,813	\$1 div. and 35 cents bonus for half year ended 30.10.04	6 1/2 %	\$42
Tientsin Native City Waterworks Company, Ltd.	2,041	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 2,025	Tls. 2 for half year		Tls. 100
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	Final of Tls. 4 1/2 making Tls. 8 1/2 for 1904/5	7 %	Tls. 120
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	\$10	\$34	\$30,700	\$489	90 cents for year ended 31.5.1904	9 1/2 %	\$91 sellers
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	\$4,802	\$12,624	\$1 for 1903	16 1/2 %	\$180 buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$2,624	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1904	8 %	\$81 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000	\$6,096	Interim of 50 cents for year 1904/1905	10 1/2 %	\$114 sales
William Powell, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000	\$588			